



## 2025 Lake County Fair Beef Breeding Skillathon Study Guide

Juniors (age 8-10 as of September 1, 2024)  
Intermediates (age 11-13 as of September 1, 2024)  
Seniors (age 14 and over as of September 1, 2024)

Skill-a-thon tests will be administered on March 17, 2025 between 5:00 and 8:00pm at the Lake County Fairgrounds Main Exhibit Hall located at:  
2101 County Rd 452 Eustis, Fl. 32726.

All registered Lake County 4H and FFA members showing in the Lake County Fair are eligible to compete in the Skill-a-thon except for Cloverbuds (ages 5-7) who are not eligible to compete.

Exhibitors have two options:

Option one - Exhibitors can take the test for any of the divisions that they are registered in.

Option two- Exhibitors can take the test for all divisions to compete in the Overall Skill-a-thon.

## Awards:

Individual area Skill-a-thon - Banners will be awarded to the top 3 scores in each age division for each animal division - only exhibitors that are showing animals in that division will be eligible to place for the banners.

Beef Breeding Divisions:

1st Place Junior - Award

2nd Place Junior - Award

3rd Place Junior - Award

1st Place Intermediate - Award

2nd Place Intermediate - Award

3rd Place Intermediate - Award

1st Place Senior - Award

2nd Place Senior - Award

3rd Place Senior - Award

Overall Skill-a-thon - Buckles will be awarded to the top score in each age division.

Overall Skill-a-thon:

Junior: Belt Buckle

Intermediate: Belt Buckle

Senior: Belt Buckle

Skillathon Areas are as follows:

Beef Breeding

Steer

Poultry

Dairy Goat

Breeding and Market Goat

Market Lamb

Rabbit

Swine

\*\*\* Each age division will have a record book question as a tiebreaker.\*\*\*\*

Non Market Record Book

[https://cdn.saffire.com/files.ashx?t=fg&rid=LakeCoFair&f=2025\\_Non\\_Market\\_Record\\_Book\\_FINAL.pdf](https://cdn.saffire.com/files.ashx?t=fg&rid=LakeCoFair&f=2025_Non_Market_Record_Book_FINAL.pdf)

\*\* The following pages are from Florida State Fair Skillathon Book\*\*\*

# INTRODUCTION

This manual has been developed as a study guide for the Florida State Fair Beef Skillathon which is part of the Champion Youth Program. –The topic for this year’s Skillathon is **Products and Marketing**.

The Florida State Fair recognizes that agricultural education instructors, 4-H agents, parents, and leaders provide the traditional and logical instructional link between youth, their livestock projects and current trends in the animal agriculture industry. **PLEASE NOTE:** This manual is provided as a **study guide** for the skillathon competition and should be used as an additional aid to ongoing educational programs.

Sections are labeled **Junior, Intermediate & Senior, Intermediate & Senior, or Senior** to help exhibitors and educators identify which materials are required for each age level.

**\*\*\*** Denotes additional information in the study manual for preparing for the Champion of Champions competition.

The knowledge and skills vary by age group and may include:

**Juniors (age 8-10 as of September 1, 2024)**

By-Products  
Wholesale cuts of Beef & Beef Primals

**Intermediates (age 11-13 as of September 1, 2024)**

all of the above plus...  
Retail Cuts of Beef  
Feeder Cattle Grading  
Cookery

**Seniors (age 14 and over as of September 1, 2024)**

all of the above plus....  
Quality & Yield Grading  
Buying on the Grid  
Quality Assurance  
Skeletal Anatomy

**GOOD LUCK!**

## Products and Marketing\*\*\*

Youth livestock projects focus on the selection, raising, showing and often selling of animals. By virtue of their participation in livestock projects, youth become part of an industry that provides food and fiber for the world. The steps involved in the movement of animals and animal products from producer to consumer are known as *processing and marketing*. Tremendous changes have occurred in recent years in the ways animal products are harvested and marketed but the fundamentals remain the same. Price is dependent on *supply and demand*. We can impact supply through increased breeding, but demand is more difficult to affect. In order to maintain a stable market for animal products, consumers must have confidence in the **wholesomeness** and **quality** of what they are buying. That means the products must be safe, nutritious, and tasty. Many livestock organizations have implemented promotion programs to increase market share, improve prices and increase export markets. The Beef Checkoff is an example of such a program with the slogan “Beef, its what’s for dinner.” Read about it at: <http://www.beefboard.org/promotion/checpromotion.asp> and <https://www.beefboard.org/2020/07/30/beef-its-still-whats-for-dinner/>.

Marketing may be as simple as receiving a set price per pound or may involve a pricing system known as ‘Value Based Marketing’. **Value based pricing systems** account for quality and apply deductions or bonuses as products deviate from an accepted *baseline*. This should ultimately improve the quality of products offered to consumers, therefore boosting consumer confidence. Animals or animal products may be marketed at auctions, by direct sales, contracts or electronically with the use of computers and satellite technology. Regardless of the marketing method, the seller is trying to receive the highest *price* while the buyer is trying to receive the greatest *value* (high quality and reasonable price).

## Beef Cattle Products and Marketing\*\*\*

Cattle production is the most important agricultural industry in the United States, accounting for about \$88.4 billion in cash receipts in 2023. Overall, cattle production represents about 17 percent of the \$520 billion in total cash receipts from agricultural commodities in 2023. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/animal-products/cattle-beef/sector-at-a-glance/>.

The beef cattle industry is structured differently than most other types of livestock production. The major segments of the industry are *seedstock* producers, *commercial cow-calf* producers, *yearling or stocker* operators, and *feedlot finishing* operations. The products of these segments in the order listed are: bulls and replacement females for breeding, feeder calves to be shipped to feedyards or stocker operations, stocker calves that are grown to heavier weights on forages before entering the feedlots, and finished cattle to be harvested and hung on the rail to produce high-quality beef. Animals used for breeding are eventually harvested as well with their carcasses typically being boned out for use in processed products like hamburger and hot dogs.

Beef consumption measured in pounds per capita reached a high in 1970s. With Lower priced competing meats, inconsistent products and reduced consumer confidence have been cited as reasons for reduced beef consumption. Per capita beef consumption reached a low in 2015. The National Cattlemen’s Beef Association <http://www.beefusa.org/>, working at many levels has turned this trend around through research, education and promotion programs. Beef consumption in 2022 has rebounded to 59.1 pounds per capita in the USA, the highest rate since 2010 <https://aei.ag/2023/06/05/meat-consumption-trends-2023/#:~:text=Despite%20all%20of%20the%20recent,for%20beef%20has%20been%20similar..>

## Animal By-Products

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Animal by-products are anything of economic value other than the carcass that comes from animals during harvest and processing. They are classified as edible or inedible for humans. There may be some disagreement about what is edible, but we can all agree that there are many uses for what is left after the carcass is rolled into the cooler. In developing countries, by-products may become jewelry, religious implements, tools, fuel, construction material, fly swatters, or musical instruments. In developed countries, advances in technology have created many products from non-animal sources (synthetics) which compete with animal by-products, thus reducing their value. Still, by-products represent multibillion dollar industries in the United States and other developed countries. An added benefit of changing inedible parts of carcasses into useful products is that the decaying materials don't pile up and cause environmental problems. **Rendering** is the term for reducing or melting down animal tissues by heat and the rendering industry refers to itself as the "original recyclers". The creativity of meat processors in finding uses for by-products has led to the saying "the packer uses everything but the moo".

### Edible by-products

#### Raw Material

Brains, Kidneys, Heart, Liver, Testicles  
Spleen, Sweetbreads, Tongue  
Oxtails  
Cheek and head trimmings  
Beef extract  
Blood  
Fats  
Intestines  
Esophagus  
Bones

#### Principal Use

Variety Meats  
  
Soup stock  
Sausage ingredient  
Soups and bouillon  
Sausage component  
Shortening (candies, chewing gum)  
Sausage casings  
Sausage ingredient  
Gelatin for confectioneries (marshmallows),  
ice cream and jellied food products

### Inedible by-products

#### Raw Material

Hides

#### Processed by-product

Leather  
Glue  
Hair

#### Principal Use

various leather goods  
paper boxes, sandpaper, plywood, sizing  
Felts, plaster binder, upholstery, brushes,  
insulation

Fats

Inedible tallow

Industrial oils, lubricants, soap, glycerin  
Insecticides, weed killers, rubber,  
cosmetics, antifreeze, nitroglycerine,  
plastics, cellophane, floor wax,  
waterproofing agents, cement, crayons,  
chalk, matches, putty, linoleum

Bones

Tankage  
Dry bone

Livestock and poultry feeds  
Glue, hardening steel, refining sugar,  
buttons, bone china  
Animal feed, fertilizer, porcelain enamel,  
water filters

Feet

Neatsfoot stock  
Neatsfoot oil  
Pharmaceuticals

Fine lubricants  
Leather preparations  
Medicines  
Pet foods

Glands

Lungs

Blood

Blood meal  
Blood albumen  
Meat meal

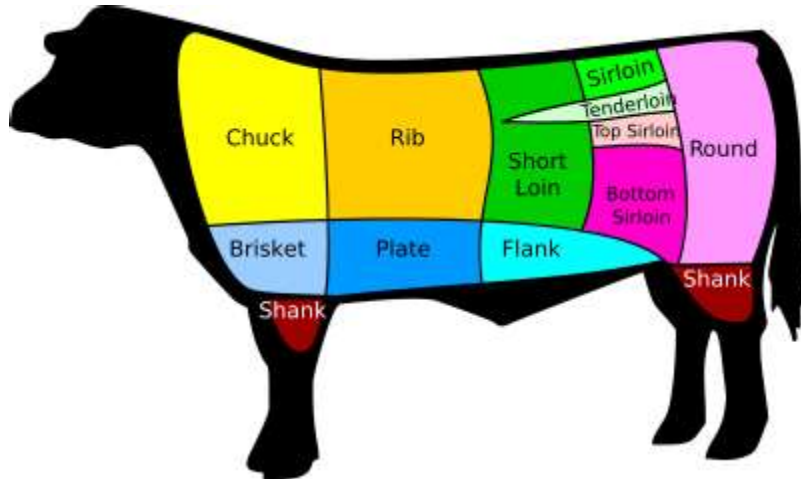
Livestock and fish feeds  
Leather preparations, textile sizing  
Livestock, pet and poultry feeds

Viscera and  
meat scraps

# Wholesale Cuts of Beef

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Fabrication of carcasses is the cutting of the carcass into wholesale and retail cuts for distribution to various markets. The size of the carcass and the preferences of the customer will determine how it is fabricated. For beef carcasses, wholesale cuts come from standard cutting methods developed to: a) *Separate fat from lean portions*; b) *Separate tough from tender sections*; c) *Separate thick from thin sections*; d) *Separate valuable from less valuable cuts*; e) *Separate retail cuts by cutting across the grain*.














Source: Wikimedia commons

## Primal Cuts

Of the wholesale cuts, those that are *lean, tender, thick, and valuable and that contain a large proportion of their muscles running in the same direction* are called *primal cuts*. The **primal beef cuts are round, loin, rib and chuck**.

(Copied with permission from NCBA, "The Guide to Identifying Meat Cuts")

Shoulder Arm Cuts	 Arm Bone
Shoulder Blade Cuts (Cross Section of Blade Bone)	 Blade Bone (near neck)  Blade Bone (center cuts)  Blade Bone (near ribs)
Rib Cuts	 Back Bone and Rib Bone
Short Loin Cuts	 Back Bone (T-shape) T-Bone
Hip (Sirloin) Cuts (Cross Sections of Hip Bone)	 Pin Bone (near short loin)  Flat Bone (center cuts)  Wedge Bonet (near round)
Leg or Round Cuts	 Leg or Round Bone
Breast or Brisket Cuts	 Breast and Rib Bones